PB-217 910

BUILDING FOR CLEAN WATER. A REPORT ON FEDERAL INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATMENT AND FUTURE CONSTRUCTION NEEDS, 1964

Public Health Service
Washington, D. C.

1964

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National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield Va. 22151

PB 217 910

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AND FUTURE CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE • Public Health Service

". . . it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of the States in preventing and controlling water pollution, to support and aid technical research relating to the prevention and control of water pollution, and to provide Federal technical services and financial aid to State and interstate agencies and to municipalities in connection with the prevention and control of water pollution . . . "

FROM THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control
Washington, D.C. 20201

HOW FEDERAL INCENTIVE GRANTS WORK

The very rapid population growth in the United States, coupled with a continuing movement to urban centers, is causing a steady increase in wastes discharged from municipal sewers. This great volume of municipal wastes is a major factor in the water pollution problem that has aroused the Nation.

Communities have failed to build sewage treatment facilities fast enough to keep up with the needs of new people, new housing, and expanding industry. Into our waterways each day pour the untreated or inadequately treated wastes from a great many towns and cities.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL AID HELPING TO MEET THE PROBLEM

Every city and town is responsible for cleaning up the pollution it creates. To assist communities in meeting this responsibility was one objective of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act passed by Congress in 1956 and strongly amended in 1961. This law authorizes Federal grants to municipalities to assist them in the construction of sewage treatment works.

HOW MUCH FEDERAL AID IS AVAILABLE?

Present authorizations call for appropriations of $100 million a year through 1967. The annual appropriation is allotted among the States on the basis of their population and per capita income. The Federal Government will pay up to 30 percent of the estimated reasonable cost of the construction of a municipal sewage treatment works, or $600,000, whichever is smaller. In the case of projects serving more than one municipality, this limitation applies to each participating municipality's share of the project cost up to a maximum

Federal grant of $2,400,000 for the overall project.

Greater impetus in community waste treatment construction came with enactment of the Public Works Acceleration Act in 1962. Its purpose was to provide immediate useful work for the unemployed in economically depressed areas through the construction of needed public works. From the $880 million appropriated in fiscal years 1963 and 1964 for this purpose, $112 million was made available for the construction of sewage treatment facilities.

WHO MAY APPLY FOR GRANTS?

Application for a Federal construction grant may be made by any municipality which has authority to construct, maintain, and operate a sewage treatment plant. A municipality is defined in the Act as "any city, town, borough, county, parish, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes."

Federal grants are made to municipalities to help them finance the construction of sewage treatment works to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated wastes into any waters. Eligible works include new sewage treatment plants, additions or extensions, alterations, acquisitions, improvements or remodeling of existing treatment plants, and related appurtenances.

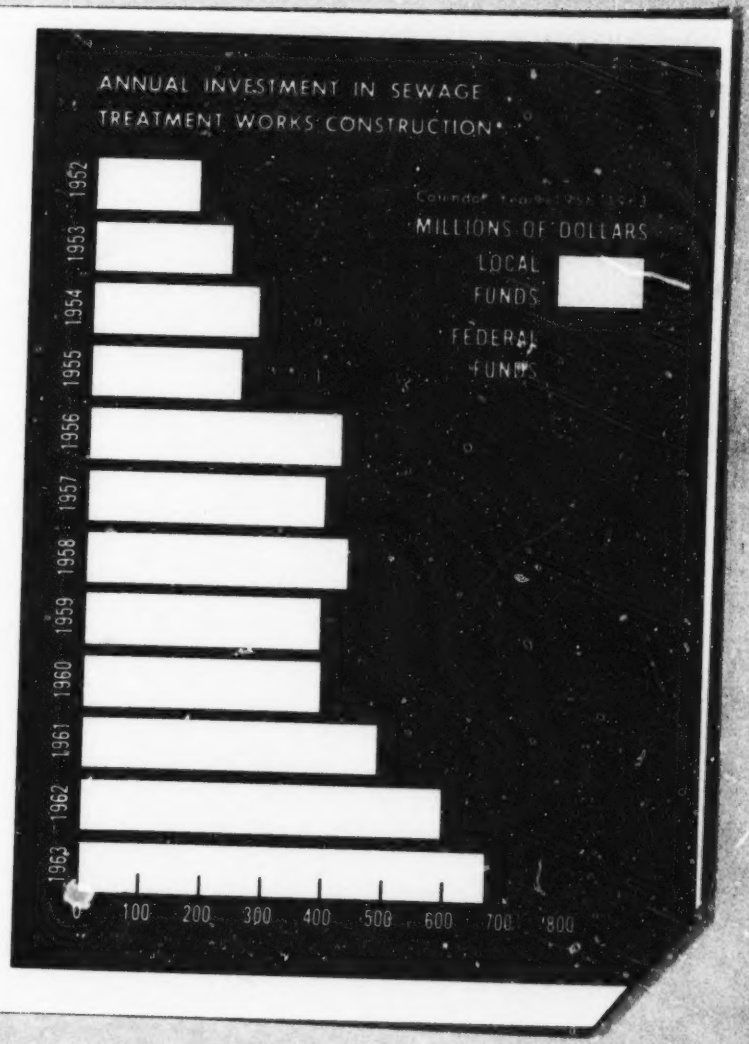
The sewage treatment construction grants are administered by the Public Health Service and the State water pollution control agencies. Application forms and related material should be obtained from the State agency. There are certain basic requirements which a construction project must meet, however, in order to qualify for a Federal grant. The processing of applications is greatly facilitated if they are first discussed with the State agency to obtain the specific information and guidance needed. The State agencies are listed on the back cover of this booklet.

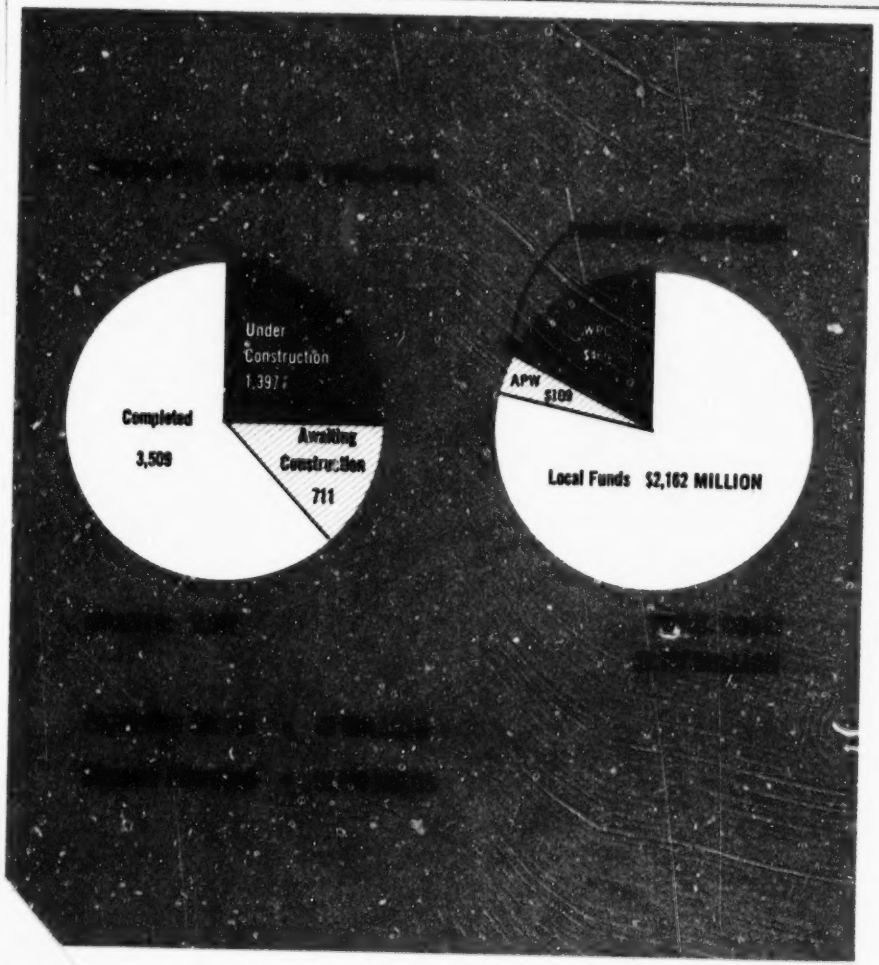
THE RECORD: 1956–1964

Additional funds for construction grants became available in 1962 and 1963 under both the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Public Works Acceleration Act. The result was a record-breaking year in 1963. Municipal sewage treatment construction rose 25 percent over the previous 12-month period.

A total of 1,012 projects costing $424 million was approved for grants of $64 million under the Public Works Acceleration Act and $84 million under the Water Pollution Control Act during fiscal year 1964.

In its 8-year history, supplemented the past 2 years by the newer Public Works Acceleration funds, the Federal construction grants program has helped 5,617 communities to build sewage treatment facilities. Represented are contributions of $575 million by the Federal Government and $2,162 million by State and local governments. This is a ratio of about $3.75 in State and local dollars to each Federal dollar.



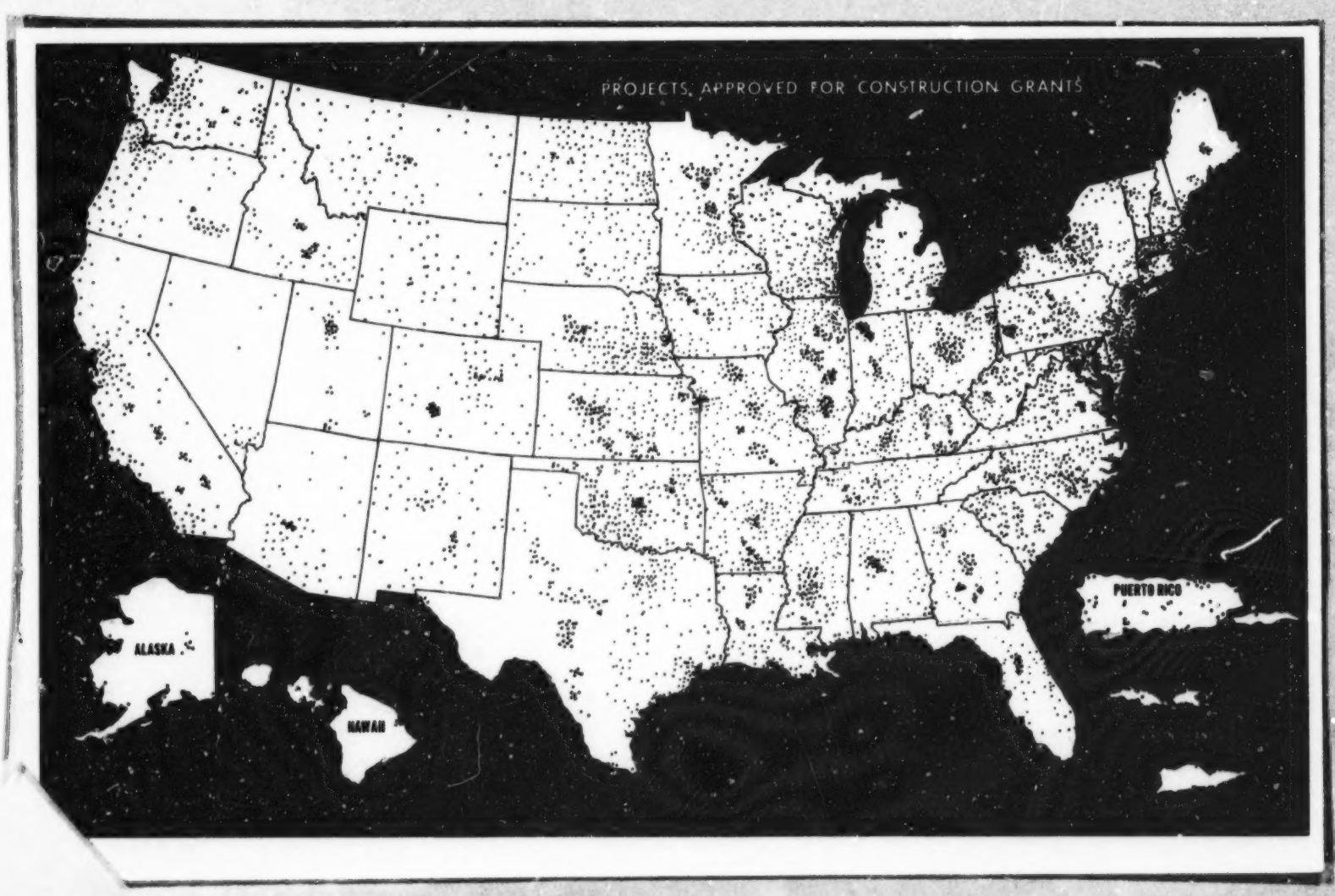

Under
Construction
1,397
Completed
3,509
Awaiting
Construction
711
APW
$109
Local Funds $2,162 MILLION

STATE ALLOCATIONS FOR MUNICIPAL GRANTS, 1964

Allocations totaling $100 million were made to the 50 States, District of Columbia, and the 3 territories by the Federal Government under the Water Pollution Control Act for construction of municipal sewage treatment facilities.

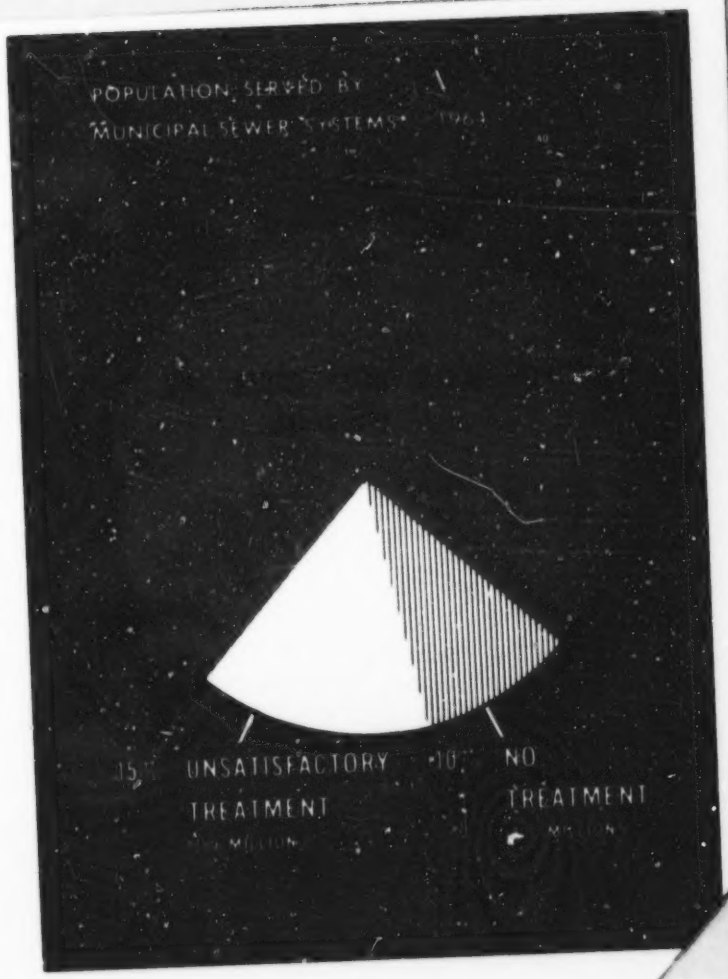
Additional funds totaling $112 million were made available during the past 2 years for municipal sewage treatment works construction in eligible areas under the Public Works Acceleration Act. These funds were not allocated on a fixed formula to the States.

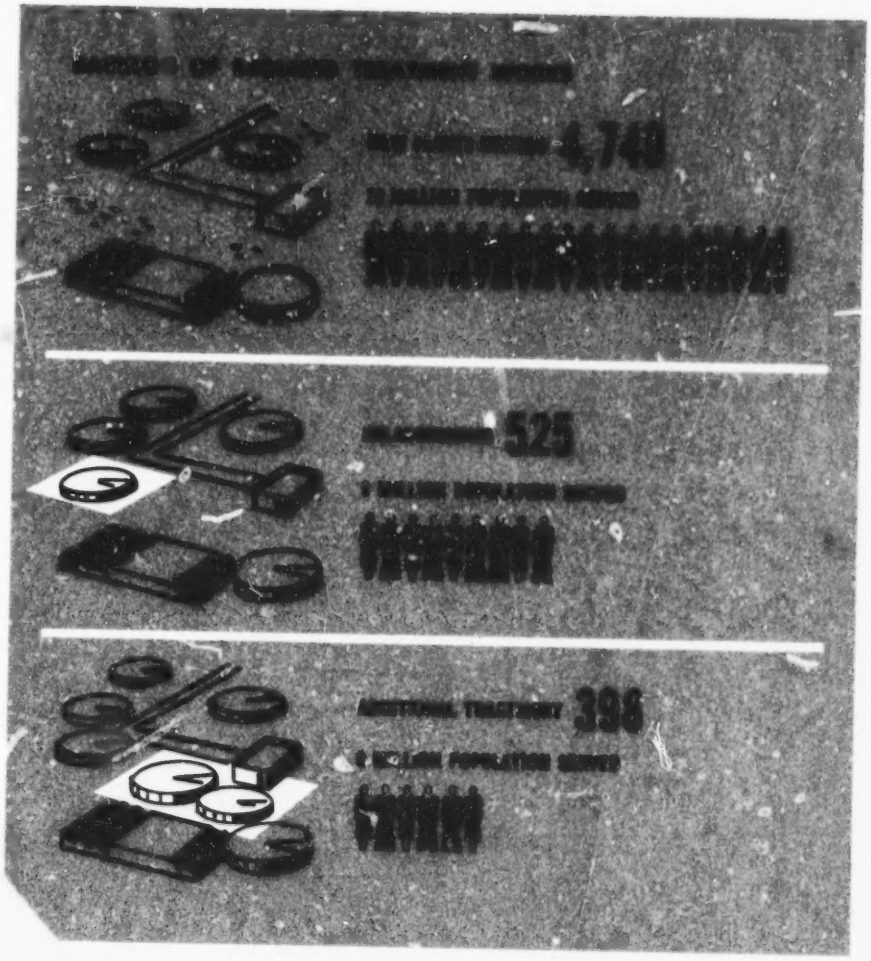
STATES	WPC ALLOTMENT	STATES	WPC ALLOTMENT
Alabama	$2,117,500	Montana	$1,080,150
Alaska	730,500	Nebraska	1,235,850
Arizona	1,242,450	Nevada	702,400
Arkansas	1,789,450	New Hampshire	1,026,900
California	4,976,200	New Jersey	2,338,600
Colorado	1,255,650	New Mexico	1,243,550
Connecticut	1,325,300	New York	5,255,250
Delaware	717,700	North Carolina	2,388,850
District of Columbia	807,550	North Dakota	1,267,600
Florida	2,268,000	Ohio	3,437,850
Georgia	2,192,000	Oklahoma	1,609,550
Guam	2,149,550	Oregon	1,282,900
Hawaii	954,700	Pennsylvania	3,908,250
Idaho	1,178,600	Puerto Rico	1,512,100
Illinois	3,450,800	Rhode Island	1,046,950
Indiana	2,102,750	South Carolina	1,945,000
Iowa	1,631,150	South Dakota	1,205,150
Kansas	1,461,650	Tennessee	2,129,250
Kentucky	1,977,900	Texas	3,549,900
Louisiana	1,998,400	Utah	1,169,750
Maine	1,235,700	Vermont	1,063,900
Maryland	1,593,900	Virginia	2,051,950
Massachusetts	2,123,850	Virgin Islands	1,521,700
Michigan	2,932,300	Washington	1,553,400
Minnesota	1,799,400	West Virginia	1,580,450
Mississippi	2,102,400	Wisconsin	1,911,050
Missouri	1,995,100	Wyoming	877,300
TOTAL STATE ALLOTMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1964			$100,000,000


PROJECTS APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION GRANTS
ALASKA
HAWAII
PUERTO RICO

STATUS OF MUNICIPAL WASTE TREATMENT

Two out of every three people in the United States are served by municipal sewage systems. Progress has been made in providing these 127 million people with adequate waste treatment facilities. Currently, 90 percent are connected to systems providing some degree of sewage treatment. However, existing treatment for a population of 18.6 million is inadequate, and wastes from another 12 million are discharged raw, without treatment. Treatment of the discharges from the communities providing no treatment and inadequate treatment, continues to be a major water pollution control problem and must be eliminated.



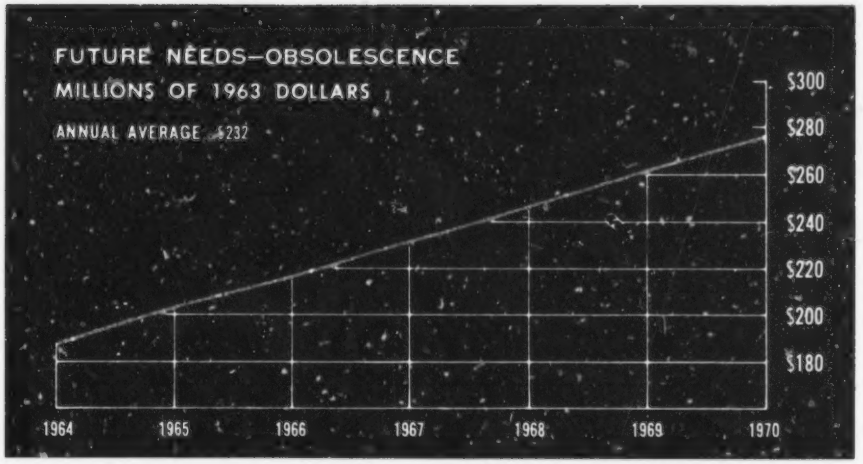


PRESENT NEEDS

A 1964 survey by the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers disclosed that the backlog of municipal waste treatment needs now involves 5,672 communities, having a total population of 35 million. These communities need new sewage treatment plants, plant enlargement or additional treatment estimated to cost $1.9 billion including necessary ancillary works. Included in this need are 2,752 unsewered communities with population totaling 5.8 million which need sewage collection systems as well as treatment facilities. The average annual cost for the elimination of this backlog by 1970 is $267 million.

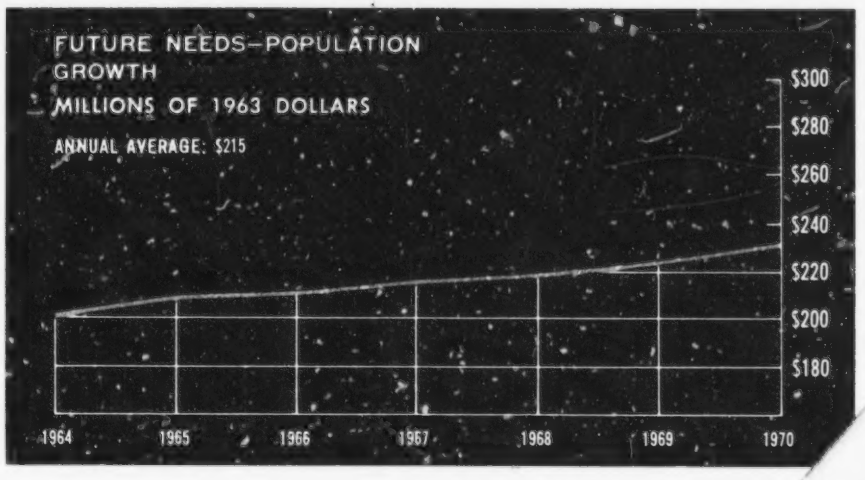
FUTURE NEEDS—OBSOLESCENCE OF EXISTING FACILITIES

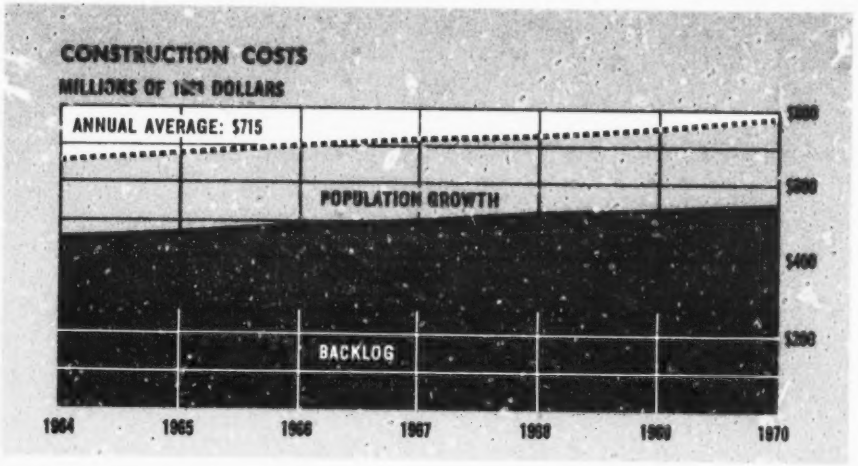
Sewage treatment facilities have a limited life span because of aging, technological advancement, or population relocation. These plants and related ancillary works must be replaced if we are to maintain control over the water pollution problem. The estimated average annual cost for the replacement of these facilities through 1970 is $232 million.

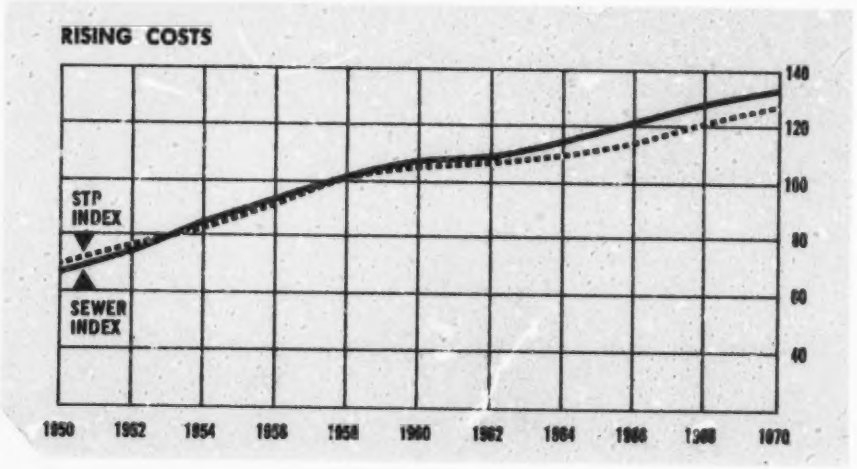


FUTURE NEEDS—POPULATION GROWTH

The population of the United States continues to increase at a rate of almost 3 million people annually. Adequate waste treatment facilities must be provided for this group if we are to continue our progress in the abatement of water pollution. The estimated annual average cost of providing adequate treatment for this group through 1970 is $215 million.







TOTAL NEEDS—CURRENT DOLLARS

To eliminate the backlog, provide for the continuing population growth in our urban areas, and replace treatment works, as they become obsolete, will require an average annual expenditure of over $700 million (1963 dollars) for municipal waste treatment construction for the rest of this decade.

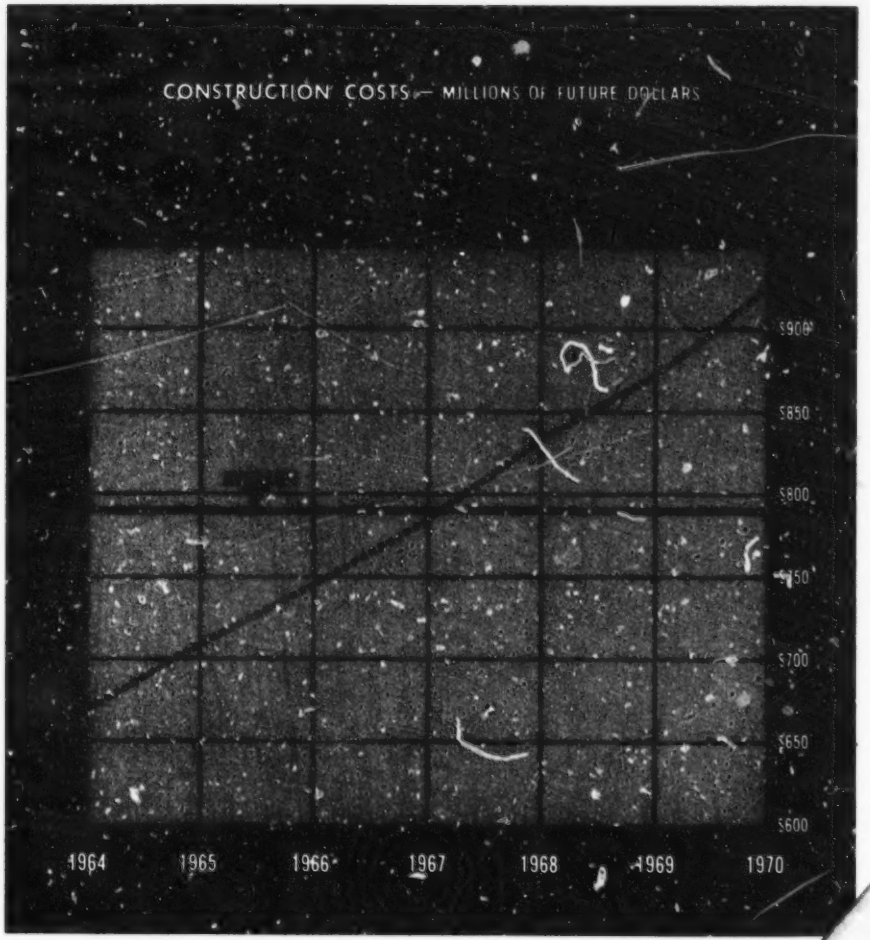
RISING COSTS

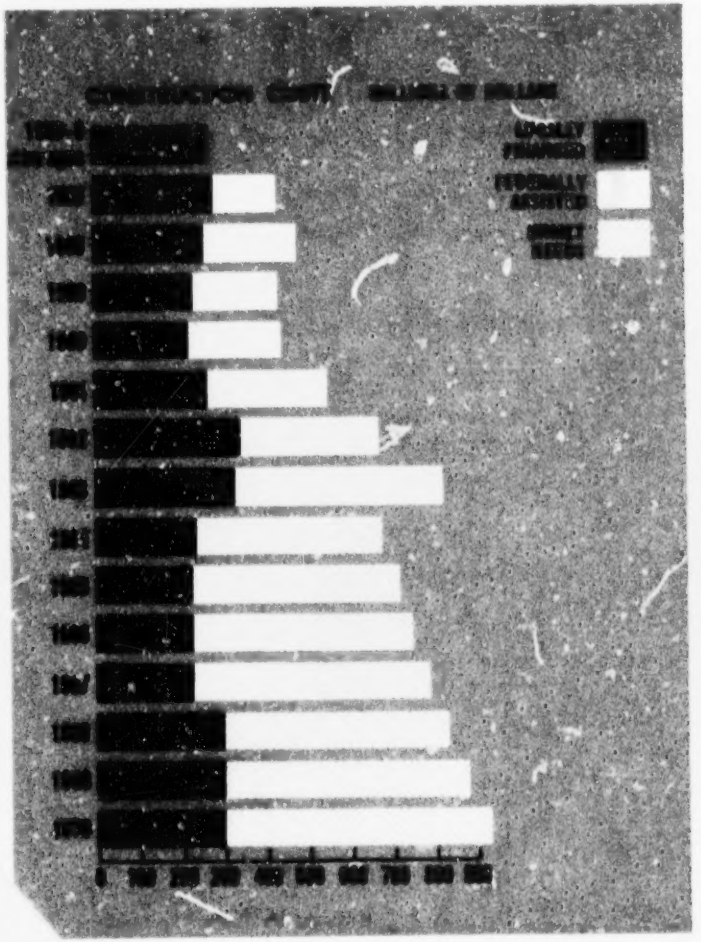
Construction costs have risen steadily since the mid-1930's. In order to measure this rise (in the sewerage field) two construction cost indexes are used. They are the Public Health Service Sewage Treatment Plant and Sewer Construction Cost Indexes.

For the purpose of estimating the probable actual cost of the needed facilities, these indexes have been projected throught the end of the present decade.

TOTAL NEEDS—FUTURE DOLLARS

Annual construction rates required to eliminate the backlog of needed municipal waste treatment works and provide for continuing obsolescence and population growth for the balance of this decade have been estimated in terms of today's construction costs. The actual costs, however, will be higher because of the steady upward trend of construction costs. By using the Cost Indexes these estimates have been projected through 1970, with the result that the actual average annual expenditure for this period of time is estimated to be $790 million in lieu of the $715 million in 1963 dollars.





FEDERAL AID

The authorization of Federal Aid in 1956 was accompanied by a 62 percent increase in waste treatment works construction over the previous 5-year average. With increased assistance under the 1961 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the 1962 Public Works Acceleration Act construction gain expanded and reached a record high in 1963.

The added effect of the Public Works Acceleration Act has ebbed with the exhaustion of authorized funds and current contract awards indicate that construction activity will probably return to the 1961–1962 level under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Upon expiration of the Act in 1967, it is estimated that contract awards for waste treatment facilities will tend to return to the level that prevailed before Federal assistance was available.

THE INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM FOR CONSTRUCTION IS BEING ADMINISTERED JOINTLY BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AND THE STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCIES. APPLICATION FORMS AND RELATED MATERIALS ARE OBTAINED FROM THE STATES. THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PARTICIPATING STATE AGENCIES:

ALABAMA Water Improvement Commission, Montgomery
ALASKA Division of Health, Department of Health and Welfare, Juneau
ARIZONA State Department of Health, Phoenix
ARKANSAS State Water Pollution Control Commission, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA State Water Quality Control Board, Sacramento
COLORADO State Department of Public Health, Denver
CONNECTICUT Water Resources Commission, Hartford
DELAWARE State Water Pollution Commission, Dover
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Department of Public Health, Washington, D.C.
FLORIDA State Board of Health, Jacksonville
GEORGIA Department of Public Health, Atlanta
GUAM Division of Public Health, Agana
HAWAII Department of Health, Honolulu
IDAHO Department of Health, Boise
ILLINOIS State Sanitary Water Board, Springfield
INDIANA Stream Pollution Control Board, State Board of Health, Indianapolis
IOWA State Department of Health, Des Moines
KANSAS State Department of Health, Topeka
KENTUCKY Water Pollution Control Commission, State Department of Health, Frankfort
LOUISIANA Division of Public Health Engineering, State Board of Health, New Orleans
MAINE Water Improvement Commission, Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta
MARYLAND State Department of Health, Baltimore
MASSACHUSETTS Department of Public Health, Boston
MICHIGAN Water Resources Commission, Lansing
MINNESOTA Water Pollution Control Commission, Minneapolis
MISSISSIPPI State Board of Health, Jackson
MISSOURI State Water Pollution Board, Jefferson City
MONTANA State Board of Health, Helena
NEBRASKA Department of Health, Lincoln
NEVADA State Department of Health, Division of Public Health, Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE Water Pollution Commission, Concord
NEW JERSEY State Department of Health, Trenton
NEW MEXICO Department of Public Health, Santa Fe
NEW YORK State Department of Health, Albany
NORTH CAROLINA State Stream Sanitation Committee, Department of Water Resources, Raleigh
NORTH DAKOTA State Department of Health, Bismarck
OHIO Water Pollution Control Board, Columbus
OKLAHOMA State Department of Health, Oklahoma City
OREGON State Board of Health, Portland
PENNSYLVANIA Sanitary Water Board, Department of Health, Harrisburg
PUERTO RICO Department of Health, San Juan
RHODE ISLAND Department of Health, Providence
SOUTH CAROLINA State Water Pollution Control Authority, Columbia
SOUTH DAKOTA Committee on Water Pollution, Pierre
TENNESSEE Stream Pollution Control Board, Nashville
TEXAS State Department of Health, Austin
UTAH Water Pollution Control Board, Salt Lake City
VERMONT Department of Water Resources, Montpelier
VIRGINIA State Water Control Board, Richmond
VIRGIN ISLANDS Department of Health, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
WASHINGTON State Pollution Control Commission, Olympia
WEST VIRGINIA Division of Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources, Charleston
WISCONSIN State Committee on Water Pollution, Madison
WYOMING State Department of Public Health, Cheyenne

Public Health Service Publication No. 867
Revised 1964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1964 O—740-680

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